

## FAVOR ARBITRATION.

Citizens of Topeka Almost Unanimously For It

## IN SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES

Between Employers of Labor and Their Employees—Interviews With Representative Men.

This is a time when public opinion on the situation of the country is valuable. The following opinions have been gleaned from well known Topeka people by a JOURNAL reporter in answer to the question: "How can labor troubles be avoided in the future?" They are taken just as they came without being culled or selected in any way and represent a fair average opinion:

Major Wm. Sims—"I have always advocated arbitration of such disagreements. A few years ago the farmers and shippers felt that they were not being treated right by the railroads and they asked for a board to which grievances could be referred, and so we had the board of railroad commissioners which, when the corporation has refused to listen to the shipper or other interested person, may take up his case, listen to both sides and make a ruling. The results have been generally satisfactory and what we must have now is a board to act as between the corporation and the men rendering service to the corporation the same as we now have between the corporation and those for whom the corporation does service. I do not look for less trouble until something of the kind is done."

James A. Troutman—"Arbitration is the only way out of it. As to the details of the question I can not speak. It requires a great deal of thought."

E. F. Hilton, vice president of Topeka Investment and Loan company—"One thing ought surely to be done. The railroads should be required to give thirty days notice when any one is to be discharged and the same rule should follow with employees. Then arbitration should come in to adjust the differences. Every trust and combination of capital and every union are alike conspiracies. One is largely responsible for the other and both should be prohibited. Every railroad should have its own grievance committee on its pay rolls and the men in the employ of the company should have a chance to be heard. Of course that involves civil service rules in the control of railroads."

J. S. Collins—"I believe that not one in ten of the men who are making the trouble and destroying property ever did a day of railroading in their lives. It is done by the vicious and low classes which have been collecting in Chicago for years. I thought from the first that the center of disturbance would be Chicago and San Francisco because of the bad element in those places. It seems to me that in these strikes there is too much power vested in one man. If Mr. Debs has had the authority which he has exercised he has more than the president of the United States. If he has not these other men acting in bad faith with their employees when they acceded to his demands."

There is little sympathy with Pullman. He has always been unjust. I spend perhaps one fourth of my time on the railroads and his rates are exorbitant and extortionate. He could reduce his rates one half and his income would be increased. I surely think that these troubles can be settled only by arbitration. Arbitration is always better than litigation and I favor it even in private affairs. The system should be national and should have a binding effect upon all parties interested. I am not well enough advised to know whether arbitration should be used in the present trouble, but I have seen no reason why the railroads should be called upon to arbitrate in this case—there is however some difference between Mr. Pullman and his men. In all these troubles it would be well to remember one thing—the interests of the two forces are almost identical; labor cannot exist without capital, neither can capital exist without labor."

W. A. L. Thompson—"Sooner or later the strikers and labor organizations must realize that their methods are unpopular. These troubles will not be avoided but can be terminated much more speedily by government laws which will effectively protect the property and people of the nation. As far as I can find out the majority of the laboring men are not in sympathy with the strike. As far as the question of how these troubles can be avoided I cannot say. It is a very complicated question and would require much thought. The people are entirely in sympathy with the laboring men but they are not in sympathy with their methods of adjusting grievances."

David Overmyer—"Not only should the area of corporate activity be reduced to minimum limits and corporate activity within these limits be the object of the watchful and vigilant supervision of the state with participation in profits, but private persons and individual firms who conduct large enterprises should, upon reaching a designated point of power, be subject to state visitation and supervision, and in case of disagreement between employer and employee, state intervention, courts of general jurisdiction should be given full powers necessary in such cases, to make all orders necessary to protect both labor and capital, with the right to either party to demand a jury to find especially as to any disputed question of fact."

Rev. S. R. Allison—"We have advanced too far into Christian civilization and progress to return to war and riot for the settlement of our difficulties. In my present light I know of no better way than for each state to provide some means of arbitration for the grievances which its citizens have. Their decisions to be appealed from to a supreme and incorruptible national board of arbitration whose decision is final. Certainly the country ought to be delivered from the strife between labor and capital."

Engineer F. Ware—"Pullman ought to meet with his men and adjust their troubles. Wouldn't it be better for all the employers and manufacturers to discharge all their men in order to bring a pressure to bear on Mr. Pullman than for the men to quit? I see no solution of the labor troubles. I think we might as well understand that we are traveling the same old road followed by the older nations ages ago."

Chief Justice Horton in a recent interview—"I believe that this strike, serious as it is, will have some good results. I believe that it will convince congress that certain laws must be enacted for the protection of railroad property, as well as for the regulation of interstate commerce."

merce. In the matter of such regulation there are some rights that the operators of the roads should have adjusted. President Harrison was the only president to put forth a plea for the better protection of life and limb in the operation of railroads, by an act of congress requiring greater precaution in the conduct of railroad business. It would be but another step to enact laws for the protection of railroad property, with such penalties as to make interference with interstate commerce a very dangerous proceeding. I think congress has been very derelict in its duty concerning various phases of interstate commerce, and perhaps the gravity of the present situation may bring our representatives to a better sense of their duties in this respect."

Dr. S. E. Sheldon—"The causes leading up to the present dissatisfaction among the laboring classes dates back to the civil war and the extravagant habits of so many of our people and the inflated condition of the currency. When reaction came, it was difficult for our people to accommodate themselves to the new condition and live within their usual income. The troubles can be avoided; first, by all living within their incomes; second, by not listening to irresponsible and unwise leaders; third, by limiting immigration to this country to only such as are willing to become good law abiding citizens and who are able to support themselves—let Americans rule America; fourth, they must understand that labor like any other commodity is worth just what it will bring in the market and must be governed by the same laws. Then there is another thing—the men are too prone to follow the lead of men like Debs who have been unable to control themselves, but who are always ready to attempt to control any other body of men. If we could by some means suppress the agitator we would have much less trouble."

D. A. Clements—"The only way to settle these troubles is at the ballot box. I can not possibly see any other way out of it."

R. B. Welch—"I confess that I have no satisfactory solution to offer. A few things are quite apparent. First: both labor and capital of right ought to be free—must be free; second: legislation ought to punish the abuse of power on the part of both capital and labor; third: the present condition of affairs is a menace to every industry. I have little faith in the much talked plan of arbitration. It reminds me of Sam Weller's suggestion of an alibi. It will work when there is something to arbitrate, but until there is some mutuality of obligation between the parties there is nothing to arbitrate. There is nothing to arbitrate when an employee, not under contract, wishes to quit and his employer wishes him to continue; nor is there anything to arbitrate when the employee, not under contract, wishes to continue at raise of wages and the employer does not desire it."

"The general public has an interest in certainty and safety of transportation which will not long brook the present conditions of the devastated industry. Whether the passage of a law by congress permitting the organization of a quasi military service for railroads into which service men may enlist for a term of years after passing an examination and over which the government would exercise a partial control, would solve the problem, remains to be tested."

J. J. Sanborn—"Arbitration of the differences between the organizations and their employers is what the labor organizations of the state have long been trying to secure. It should be both state and local and if we had that you would hear no more of these troubles."

R. S. Thompson, of Thompson Bros., furniture dealers—"The only way we know is arbitration. We will have to come to that sooner or later."

W. S. Furman, shoe merchant—"My idea is that the best way out of these troubles is by arbitration. It might be either national or state."

Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborn—"Arbitration seems to be the only remedy suggested. I doubt if that could be made completely effective and it could not be made to apply to all the employed, but the large industries and the transportation lines could be brought within its provisions. To be effective, however, it must be enacted into law in the various states of the union. It can be of no avail unless it has the force of law behind it."

E. B. Guild—"There should be a resort to arbitration first and there should be courts of adjudication for such purposes. When the laboring men in lawless manner or through their trade unions commit violence they cut off the limb they stand on, and it kills all incentive of capital to make investment for manufacturing of any kind."

Ex-Justice D. M. Valentine—"If I were to live a thousand years I would expect to see labor troubles that long. The millionaires will never come, it can not come and it ought not to come for if it did individual liberty would be destroyed and that is what we prize so highly in our nation."

Geo. M. Noble, vice president of the Trust Company of America—"The difficulty in the case of the success of the strike is its injustice—harming people who are not responsible for the trouble and who are not able to remedy it. No strike or any other movement founded on injustice will ever permanently succeed. I believe that commissioners of arbitration by the United States and several states to cover cases within their several jurisdictions is the only sure and permanent way of meeting the difficulties between capital and labor."

Geo. W. Crane—"I believe in arbitration for everything. I am a union man. I believe in unions for self protection and improvement. I hope that the government will prescribe some uniform plan of arbitration and the state and by the arbitration in the protection of property as well as the protection of the laboring man in his rights."

Senator W. E. Sterne—"I am in favor of a state board of arbitration, and will vote for it in the senate."

Attention B. of P. Members of Valiant lodge 179 K. of P., are requested to meet at Castle hall at 2 p. m. promptly Thursday, July 12, 1894, to assist in performing the last rites over our deceased brother J. M. Emery. All knights are cordially invited. Members of Valiant lodge will please turn out in force. By order

H. E. LYMAN, Acting G. C.

Attention! Jewellery auction, afternoon and evening, at 532 Kansas ave.

One word describes it—"perfection." We refer to De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures obstinate sores, burns, skin diseases and is a well known cure for piles. J. K. Jones.

## ASSESSMENT LOWER.

Railroads Will Pay Less Taxes in Shawnee Than Before.

Auditor of State Van R. Prather today filed with the county clerk the railroad assessment for Shawnee county for 1894. The assessment places the total valuation of railroad property in the county, including Pullman property, at \$1,290,907.81, a decrease of \$82,780 over a year ago.

The assessment is as follows:

Atchison, Topeka & S. P. R. R.	\$484,187 00
K. C., Topeka & Southw. R. R.	186,898 00
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	282,318 00
Rock Island Co. U. P.	282,318 00
Union Pacific	801,112 00
Leavenworth, Emporia & Western	7,768 00
Kan., Neb. & Dakota	84,754 00
Total	\$1,290,907 81

The valuation of the principal Santa Fe property is as follows:

General offices	\$62,100
Machine shops	80,000
Car shops	20,000
Engine house	20,000
Paint shop	10,000
Store house	17,000
Freighting shops	13,000
Passenger depot	17,000
Coal chutes	5,000
Pattern shops	5,000
Transfer tables	2,000

The total valuation of the shops is about \$190,000.

## MISTAKE OF A GREEN HAND

He Tied the Bell Cord to the Ring in the Engine Tank.

When No. 5 came in yesterday—a striker tells this story—the brakeman on the front end was a new hand and an awkwardly raw one. The engines are changed here, and of course it is the duty of the attending switchman to see that the change is properly made. The brakeman hasn't anything to do but cross the switchman and dodge. This new man didn't know about this, however, and when the switchman pulled the pin he considered it an infringement on his official rights and proceeded accordingly. The first thing that entered his head was that his engine was being stolen by a striker and he prepared to enter a forcible protest.

It took several minutes to convince him of his error and then mortification set in. He was red-hot. But he went on with his duties just the same, and soon the conductor gave the engineer the go ahead signal, but the engineer was still laughing and didn't see it. "I'll make him hear," said the conductor, and ascending the platform he gave the bell cord a vicious yank. No response. Another yank and then the conductor was mad enough to go forward and see what was the matter.

An investigation revealed the cause of the trouble. The new man had tied the bell cord to the ring in the back end of the engine tank instead of connecting it with the engine cord.

## THE SLOT GAMBLERS.

The Police Continue to Arrest the Violators of the Law.

The only arrest made by the police yesterday was that of P. S. Wise, on the charge of operating a slot machine without paying the license demanded by the last license ordinance.

The case of Mr. Wise like those charged with the same offense in court yesterday, was continued until next week, when Judge Ensminger may have become convinced that all slot machines are not gambling devices.

Mr. Wise is the agent for Kansas of a majority of slot machines that are kept in the stores of Topeka and many other cities in the state. He takes the contracts for the machines, furnishes them and puts them up in the stores. In return he gets a per cent of the profits, although it is the store keeper who keeps the machine. Wise can be brought under its provisions as an abettor in its operation, by the license ordinance provided the ordinance is valid.

Judge Ensminger's views about slot machines being gambling devices. Chief Lindsey says he only knows of one slot machine that is a gambling device, and that is the one where by dropping a nickel in the slot the patron has a chance of getting several more nickels in return.

The spirit of the gambling law, the chief says, is to suppress places where the unsuspecting and unwary public is in danger of being deceived. The attempt to force the operation of this law on slot machines is both far-fetched and without benefit to anybody. However, very few lawyers agree with that view of it. They are almost unanimous on the general proposition that if a wheel of fortune is a gambling device, a slot machine is one also.

## EMPTIED HIS POCKETS

Reason Given by J. R. Switzer for Suing for Divorce.

J. R. Switzer petitioned in the district court today for a divorce from Maggie Switzer on the grounds of neglect of duty and petty larceny. In support of this latter charge the plaintiff alleges that his wife has been in habit of going through his pockets after he had retired and taking all his change, and whatever else she found there that she wanted. He says that he, being a poor man, is unable to pay his bills for this reason.

Mr. Switzer says that he and Maggie were married May 16th, 1893, at McPherson, and lived together until last Saturday, when she deserted him and took with her property belonging to him valued at—dollars. Mrs. Switzer is the woman who was arrested about a year ago on the charge of shop-lifting at Crosby Bros', and other dry-goods stores. She escaped with a minimum sentence for petty larceny.

## TO BUILD A RAILROAD.

One Bright Spot in the General Business Depression.

Pittsburg, July 11.—A new deal is in progress in connection with the proposed new trunk line railway system which is to enter Pittsburg. By the new plans the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, the Beech Creek and the Pittsburgh, Shenango & Lake Erie railways will be connected. It is stated that the plans for the new line have progressed so rapidly that contracts for grading and construction will be let within the next sixty days. Prominent eastern capitalists interested in the proposed line have been meeting here this week.

Among the number were C. O. Billings of Boston and G. E. Gillette of New York.

Try Phillips' mineral water. It is considered the finest water for the stomach. 612 W. Eighth avenue. Try it.

## THE SEWER CASE.

It Has Gone to the Jury—Judge Benson's Instructions.

The arguments in the Decker, Mullins & Berry sewer case against the city of Topeka for \$210,000 damages, was completed at noon today in Lawrence and the case went to the jury. Judge Benson delivered an able charge to the jury in which he carefully reviewed the petitions and answers by the Kansas National bank, by the city of Topeka, and by Contractors Decker, Mullins and Berry. Each party claims a balance due it and damages for delays and malicious action in the direction or prosecution of the sewer construction.

The plaintiffs in their petition set forth six instances of alleged unfairness and oppression on the part of the city engineer, in changing the depth of the sewer and condemning material. They also ask damages for loss of time.

The city in its reply to the petition denies all the propositions set forth by the plaintiffs; claims that the city engineer acted honorably and justly and that the work was not properly done by the contractors, and claims \$10 per day for the time that has expired between the time which the contracts were passed and the time the work was actually done; also for orders paid by the city, for refilling the streets and in paying them, building connections and catch basin, and to rebuild parts of the sewer on account of poor material, to an amount sufficiently large to turn the balance of the account largely in favor of the city.

The costs in the case already amount to \$8,000 or \$10,000.

## YESTERDAY'S ROAD RACE.

Albert E. Taylor Wins the Race—Time 31.49.

The big bicycle handicap road race to Pauline and return was run last evening and it was a successful affair.

Albert E. Taylor won the first place prize, Time, 31:49. He had a three minute handicap early passed on by the others. He was completely exhausted when he finished.

E. J. Rawson won the time prize, making the trip of ten miles in 30:27. He was one of the scratch men. He rode a Cleveland bicycle and Taylor a Lovell Diamond.

It was a surprise to many that Taylor should win as it was supposed that Maurice Stevenson and Hal Hazlett would beat him.

Court Edwards made excellent time. He rode a Victor in 37:24. He is but seventeen and in addition has a sprained ankle.

The others came in in the following order: 2, Geo. Bartel; 3, B. Claudy; 4, W. C. Stevenson; 5, Court Edwards; 6, E. J. Rawson; 7, O. T. Shaffer; 8, F. D. Dreisbach; 9, Louis Whitlock; 10, C. F. Stacy; 11, M. Stevenson; 12, Hal Hazlett; 13, H. D. Crosby; 14, Frank Whitlock.

There were very few accidents. H. D. Crosby had the misfortune to fall off his wheel. His number was 13, he came in thirteenth and the number of his room is 13. He thinks this was a hoodoo.

James Fogel met with an accident just after the start and had to return.

The prize for the best time made was a gold watch, valued at \$50. A \$20 gold watch goes to Albert Taylor for the first place prize.

There were nine other prizes, consisting of bicycle sundries, a typewriter and some toilet articles.

Much credit is due to Messrs. Fred Vesper and Fred Conners, as the success was due largely to them.

## GOODBYE TO DEMOCRACY.

Another Prominent Democrat Gives His Party a Flying Kick.

E. M. Tracewell, a leading Democrat of Columbus is in the city. "I cannot support the ticket nominated by the Democratic state convention," he said. "A vote for it would be half a vote for the Republicans and I have fought the Republicans all my life and intend to continue to do so. The platform is very good in some respects and it is especially commendable on the prohibition question. In the county convention which sent delegates to the Democratic state convention there were only eighteen Democrats who had anything to do with the proceedings."

"As far as the support the ticket will receive in my county is concerned, it will be very small. Six years ago we cast 2,200 Democratic votes. Last year we polled 285 votes in the county, but this year I am satisfied that the state ticket will not receive 150 votes. We only have about a half dozen Democrats in the county who believe in Cleveland."

Mr. Tracewell is a brother of the Republican nominee for congress in the Third district in Indiana.

## THE CASE APPEALED.

The Johnston Divorce Case Carried to Supreme Court.

Lawyer J. C. Orr of Atchison, one of the attorneys for W. L. Johnston in his recent divorce and contempt of court troubles, last evening filed an appeal of his client's case in the supreme court with a motion to have Judge Hazen's contempt of court order set aside. Johnston had appealed from the order and was refusing to tell the truth about what he did with the \$5,000 paid him in cash last spring by the Santa Fe for damages.

Johnston claims he lost it shooting craps but Judge Hazen doesn't believe that story, and thinks he is concealing it to prevent paying Mrs. Johnston the \$5,000 alimony ordered by the court. Johnston also violated the court's order in cashing his \$5,000 draft at the Bank of Topeka.

## POSTPONED UNTIL AUGUST

The Meeting of the Royal Arch Masons at Topeka.

The meeting of the general grand chapter Royal Arch Masons of the United States and Canada, which was to have been held in Topeka, commencing next Tuesday, has been postponed on account of the unsettled condition of the country until August 22.

The postponement is a great disappointment to the Masons in the city, who had already made preparations to entertain the visitors. The Topeka chapter had 500 invitations to their reception engraved and ready for distribution.

Two Attempts Made by Mr. Whaley. To the Editor of the State Journal.

SIR:—I have no desire to rob the Journal of its laurels in the water works matter. There were two attempts to secure the extension of time of franchise and hydrant limit. I refer to the first one which did not reach a vote. You refer to the second which I also opposed.

E. B. WHALEY.

Fine Work. At Topeka Steam Laundry.

## IVORY SOAP

IT FLOATS

IS NOT LOST IN THE TUB.

THE PROCTOR &amp; GAMBLE CO. CHICAGO.

**ABE. J. AUGUST,**  
622 KANSAS AVE.

**JULY**

**REDUCTIONS.**

All \$12, \$15, \$18 Suits  
Now go for  
**\$10**

**DO NOT MISS THIS SALE.**



**JULY**

**REDUCTIONS.**

All \$4, \$5, \$6 and \$7 Pants  
Now go for  
**Half Price**

**DO NOT MISS THIS SALE.**

**J. M. KNIGHT,**  
ANTI-COMBINE  
**UNDERTAKER,**  
401-406 KAN. AVE.  
And 845 Kan. Ave., NORTH TOPEKA.  
For Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Queens-ware on easy payments. Phone 57.  
18 and Walnut Kansas City, Mo. Phone 264.

**PETE CALLAHAN'S CLUB.**  
One That Has Run For Years Falls Under the Ban.

Pete Callahan, the well known jointist and Democratic politician, was arrested last night on two charges, either one of which is liable to prove very annoying to him. He will be tried for selling liquor and incidentally for contempt of court. He may possibly clear himself from the former charge, but he and all his friends can't swear him out of the contempt trouble.

Not long ago Callahan was enjoined by Judge Hazen from operating a club in the stone building north of the Venale block on Quincy street. The injunction was issued under the nuisance clause. He was enjoined from selling, giving away or keeping beer on the premises. When the sheriff called on him at 6:45 last evening, he found an auctioneer and another man there drinking beer. This in the eyes of the officers constitutes a plain case of contempt of court. Besides this Callahan was arrested on a warrant charging him with selling liquor. The sheriff thinks he has evidence that will convict him of this also.

Callahan's bond was fixed at \$1,000, which was furnished by his brother and Michael Heery as security.

Another Joint Raided.

At about the same time Sheriff Burdge and deputy sheriffs Tom Wilkerson, Jones and Watson, raided the club of Joseph Sierer on the north side of Sixth street between Kansas avenue and Quincy streets, in the Butts building. Sierer is a novice in the club business and has been in Topeka long, yet his "Citizens association" as he called his beer-drinking fraternity, appears to have been in a flourishing condition. It had 234 members, embracing nearly all the sports who go to prize fights.

When the police made the raid there were two men there drinking beer. All the property and paraphernalia of the club including about twenty gallons of beer, several beer pumps, glasses and trays were confiscated and are now locked up in the basement of the court house. Sierer's bond was fixed at \$700 by Judge Hazen, which he is unable to give, and is locked up in the county jail.

**40 lbs. Granulated \$1**  
.... Sugar .... \$1

1 lb. Choice Tea	.....	50c
1 gal. Best Syrup	.....	10c
1 gal. Pure Elder Vinegar	.....	10c
20 lbs. Best Flour	.....	25c
3 lbs. Carolina Rice	.....	25c
1 lb. Pure Cream Baking Powder	.....	25c
1 bottle Blueing	.....	10c
1 sack Salt	.....	10c
1 bottle Lemon Extract	.....	10c
8 bars Laundry Soap	.....	25c
6 lbs. Rolled Oats	.....	25c
5 lbs. Best Soda Crackers	.....	25c
3 lbs. Large Raisins	.....	25c

**\$6.00**

All the above articles must be ordered to get these prices.

**CAPITAL GROCERY.**

## COMPETITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE.

We invite competition, but we do not compete with the House of Refuge; we have no band of devoted ladies to beg money to replace our worn-out fittings or buy a new cooking range. We pay for our advertising when we can, and when we can't we don't beg for free notices. We have the nicest steaks and sirloin roasts fresh every day. We pride ourselves on keeping the best cooks and the most efficient waiters of any house in town.

## THE CREMIERIE, 734 Kan. Ave.

TOPEKA - KANSAS.

Travelers in Any Part of the World avoid loss, save trouble and inconvenience by use of

**AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY**  
**TRAVELERS' CHEQUES**  
A Universal Currency. Payable at 2500 Value Anywhere.  
Principal Office of Co., 63 Broadway, N. Y.

**Auction!**  
Edmonds at 532 Kansas avenue is selling out at auction.

A person is prematurely old when baldness occurs before the forty-fifth year. Use Hall's Hair Renewer to keep the scalp healthy and prevent baldness.